

Plate Glass Manufacture.

About thirty miles south of St. Louis, on the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, is Crystal City, the home of plate glass manufacture in the far west.

The works of the Crystal Plate Glass Company are located some distance from the station but a small branch railway affords ready communication at all times. It is but a few years since it was the popular impression that plate glass could not be produced in this country, and that idea is but partially obliterated at the present time, while the facts are that much of the finest and largest plate glass now being used in the finest buildings of all our large cities is made in this country from native material, and is in every respect equal to that of foreign make. In the manufacture of glass of the very best quality the Crystal Plate Glass Company is equal to any other. The two things which account for this fact are, first, the superior material—in other words, the Platin sand—which takes its name from the stream of that name on the banks of which the sand rock quarries lie; and secondly, the experience and skill of those under whose management the work is prosecuted. The deposit of sand is unquestionably the most extraordinary and valuable that has ever been discovered in the world. Incalculable in its extent, this white sand is here found in a lofty bluff into which tunnels have been driven for a distance of over fifty feet, and from which the invaluable material is obtained in absolute perfection ready for use. It is dazzlingly white and is perfectly translucent. The company owns 200 acres of this bluff, which averages seventy feet in thickness, and could not be exhausted in hundreds of years. The exceeding purity of the sand has excited the admiration of thousands.

Other indispensable materials required in plate glass production are also found here in exhaustless quantity of the highest order of merit. It may be interesting to state that every ingredient that enters into any formula for the production of plate glass is obtainable in this country save soda ash, and that this can and will be made in St. Louis is but a question of time.

The immense works of the company were commenced in 1872 by the American Plate Glass Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. In 1874 this was raised to \$500,000, and in 1880 to \$1,000,000. The city contains upward of 100 frame houses for the several hundred men, women and children. The situation is a most charming one for residence as well as valuable for manufacturing purposes, and the buildings in all their strength, powerful machinery, the peaceful village with its refining influences, the raw material in its exceeding wealth and purity, and the manufactured article in all the pride of honest construction, combine to produce a marvelously beautiful picture upon the eyes and minds of all who may be so fortunate as to visit this romantically realistic city. The company has made special provisions for the comfort, health, instruction and amusement of its operatives.—*New York Graphic.*

The Brooklyn Bridge.

The following condensed statement of leading facts about the new structure will be of interest:

Construction commenced Jan. 3, 1870.

Size of New York caisson, 172x102 feet.

Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168x102 feet.

Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards.

Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5669 cubic feet.

Weight of New York caisson, about 7,000 tons.

Weight of concrete filling, 8,000 tons.

New York tower contains 46,945 cubic yards of masonry.

Brooklyn tower contains 38,314 cubic yards of masonry.

Length of river span, 1,596 feet 6 inches.

Length of each land span, 930 feet, 1,860 feet.

Length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet.

Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches.

Total length of bridge, 5,999 feet.

Width of bridge, 85 feet.

Number of cables, 4.

Diameter of each cable, 15 3/4 inches.

First wire was run out May 29, 1877.

Cable making really commenced June 11, 1877.

Length of each single wire in cables, 3,579 feet.

Length of wire in four cables, exclusive of wrapping wire, 14,391 miles.

Weight of four cables, exclusive of wrapping wire, 3,538 1/2 tons.

Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,200 tons.

Weight of wire, nearly 11 pound per foot.

Each cable contains 5,296 parallel, not twisted, galvanized steel oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15 3/4 inches in diameter.

Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet.

Depth of tower foundation below high water, New York, 78 feet.

Size of tower at high water line, 140 x 59 feet.

Size of tower at roof course, 130x 58 feet.

Total height of towers above high water, 298 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90 deg. above Fahr., 135 feet.

Height of floors at towers above high water, 119 feet 8 inches.

Grade of roadway, 8 1/4 feet in 100 feet.

Height of towers above roadway, 159 feet.

Size of anchorage at base, 129x119 feet.

Size of anchorage at top, 116x104 feet.

Height of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear.

Weight of each anchor plate, 28 tons.

Total cost, \$15,000,000.

Man Holding His Own.

It is generally admitted that civilization has improved the horse. The ancient world never possessed a horse which could compete with the American trotter or the English racer. But some persons think that the modern man has, through civilization, physically degenerated from the ancient man. The London *Spectator*, however, says that there is not the slightest evidence that man was ever bigger, stronger or more enduring, under the same condition of feed and climate, than he is now.

In proof that man is holding his own in size, there is the positive evidence that modern Egyptians are as big as the mummies who were conquerors in those days. But there has been a growth in size. Modern Englishmen are bigger than their ancestors. "There is not in existence 1,000 coats of armor which an English regiment can put on. Very few moderns can use ancient swords, because the hilts are too small for their hands."

These facts seem reasonable, for physical condition depends upon food, clothing and shelter. The modern man is better fed, better clothed and better housed than was the ancient man. Why should the modern not have been advanced in physical growth by his better physical conditions?

"The most civilized and luxurious that ever existed—the European royal caste—is physically as big, as healthy and as powerful as any people of whom we have any account that science can accept." English acrobats can perform any feat which is recorded of Greek athletes. Cornishmen could strangle with their hands any race of savages, and there is not a barbarous tribe of which 1,000 men similarly armed could defeat an equal number of Englishmen, Americans or Germans.

It is doubtful if any Greek, Roman or German swimmer could have crossed the English channel from Dover to Calais, as did Captain Webb.

Ancient Warfare.

In the days of hand-to-hand fighting, when missile weapons were employed by a comparatively small portion of the combatants, the vanquished were generally almost annihilated, and the victors suffered enormously. At Cannæ, 40,000 Romans out of 80,000 were killed. At Hastings, the Normans, though victors, lost 10,000 out of 60,000; and at Crecy, 30,000 Frenchmen out of 100,000 were, it is asserted, killed, without reckoning the wounded. When the flint-lock reigned, the average of the killed and wounded in ten battles, beginning with Zorndorf, in 1758, and ending with Waterloo, was from one-fourth to one-fifth the troops present on both sides. The heaviest loss was at Zorndorf, where 32,916 men out of 85,000 were killed or wounded. It was also very heavy at Eylau, being 55,000 casualties out of 160,000 men. In the campaign in Italy in 1859, rifles were used on both sides, and we find that the proportion of casualties to combatants was at Magenta and Solferino one eleventh. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, when both sides were armed with breech-loading rifles, the average proportion of killed and wounded at Worth, Mars-la-Tour, Spichelen, Gravelotte and Sedan was one-ninth, the heaviest being at Mars-la-Tour, where it was one sixth, and the smallest at Sedan where it was one-sixth.—*Atlantic.*

Postal Rulings.

Among the late rulings of the Post-Office Department, the following selections will be found of general interest:

There is no law or ruling of the post-office requiring the street number on circulars to secure their delivery. A carrier is as much bound to use his best endeavors to deliver a circular as other matter. If the street address is given it would, of course, insure more prompt delivery.

Letter carriers are required to give the preference to first-class matter, when they are not able to carry to the post-office all the contents of the boxes upon their routes. Papers found upon the outside of boxes may be taken to the post-office for mailing, if after emptying the box the carriers are able to do so.

Carriers are required to receive letters handed them on their routes, properly prepaid for mailing, and should receive other small articles, properly prepaid; but they are not required to receive packages cumbersome on account of their size, shape or weight, especially when it would interfere with their regular box collections.

The Post-Office Department cannot admit second-class matter to be enclosed in letter envelopes for transmission through the mails, for the reason that it would cause trouble to Postmasters, who might hold it for examination as first or third-class matter.

The postal law allows persons, in sending circulars, to sign their name and address. A Postmaster is allowed to charge 4 cents for one stamped envelope, or 10 cents for three. He may charge 2 cents for one newspaper wrapper, or he may sell five for 6 cents.

It is only money orders and registered letters which are prohibited from being delivered to persons advertised as frauds.

Second-class mail matter can have no advertising sheets, notices, memoranda, or circulars enclosed therein. Second-class mail matter must be so covered or wrapped that the ends may be exposed and the contents readily seen. Second-class matter cannot have any marks made, after printing, to call special attention to any part of the same, except subscription closes.

Upon the wrapper of second-class mail matter there may be printed or written instructions to the Postmaster at the office of delivery, to notify the publisher of non-delivery, so that he may send postage for the return of the publication, and, in the case of sample copies, instructions to deliver to some other person, in case the person addressed cannot be found, or refuses to take the matter. In addition to the above, no printing is allowed on wrappers of second-class matter, except the words "sample copy," index figures of subscription book, and the date subscription ends.

Weekly papers of the second class, published in a place where there is a letter carrier office, can be mailed for local distribution by carriers, or for points outside the city, at the rate of 2 cents for each pound.

Weekly papers of the second class can be distributed in the county where printed free, provided, they are not to be delivered at letter carrier offices or distributed by carrier.

Third-class and second-class matter must be put up and delivered at the post-office in separate packages.

Save the Old Paper.

Never throw away old paper. If you have no wish to sell it, use it in the house. Some housekeepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning many articles of furniture.

For instance, a volume written by a lady says: "After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea-kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver."

"For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper, instead of cloth, is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mould if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it."

Three Things.

Take away the Gospel, and what a mockery is human philosophy. I once met a thoughtful scholar who told me that for years he had read every book which assailed the religion of Jesus Christ. He said he would have become an infidel, if it had not been for three things.

First, I am a man. I am going somewhere. I have read all that they can tell me. There is not one solitary ray of light upon all the darkness. They shall not take away the only guide and leave me stone-blind.

Secondly, I had a mother. I saw her go down into the dark valley where I am going, and she leaned on an unseen arm as a child goes to sleep on the breast of a mother. I know that was not a dream.

Thirdly, he said, with tears in his eyes, I have three motherless

daughters. They have no protection but myself. I would rather kill them than leave them in this sinful world, if you should blot out from it all the teachings of the Gospel.—*Bishop Whipple.*

Remarkable Relics Found in New Mexico.

The statues of two mountain lions, carved from a volcanic rock, in situ, form the cap of the summit of the great mountain, Potrero de Las Vacas. The images are inclosed in a rude and almost circular stone wall, in a space fifty feet in circumference, three feet in height, with an entrance projecting 18 feet toward the southeast, three feet wide. The lions are each six feet in length, and represent a puma, or mountain lion, in the act of crouching for a spring. The heads of these statues are almost wholly destroyed, showing plainly the marks of the pious hammer that sought their overthrow. The legs, bodies, and tails of the animals are better preserved, and constitute the remains of the most remarkable stone images set up for pagan worship in the territory of the United States. To these gods the Cochiti Indians of the present day pay worship.—*American Antiquarian.*

A most delightful paradox: Girls are prettiest at almost all seasons of the year.

A Common-sense Remedy.

SALICYLICA.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM, GOUT OR NEURALGIA. Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of Salicylica. SECRET!

The only Dissolver of the Poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects.

It has been concurred by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid, and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe; highest medical academy of Paris reports 95 per cent. cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that SALICYLICA is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. The most intense pains are subdued instantly. Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

\$1 a Box; 6 Boxes for \$5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of WASHBURN & CO. on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to us. WASHBURN & CO., Proprietors. 157 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., NEW YORK.

WISDOM is always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy. Those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address BROWN & CO., Portland, Maine.

MISSION VALLEY NURSERIES.

Twelve Miles from Victoria, Tex.

These Nurseries have claims upon the people of western and southern Texas that cannot be urged by any other establishment.

To give to western and southern Texas a list of fruits adapted to the climate requirements is the object to which the proprietor has devoted his life. He has been able to bring to his aid the advantages of early horticultural training, and by the expenditure of over twenty thousand dollars in experiments upon our own ground—by close observation and study through the quarter of a century during which horticultural study, experiment and labor has been his leading pursuit—he has been able to become acquainted with the peculiar wants of our very peculiar climate.

Taking advantage of the principle well established by physical geographers, viz.: that all fruit trees are improved by being carried toward their polar limit, and that they are deteriorated by being carried toward their equatorial limit—he has made his experiments and established his nurseries farther south than any other general nurseries in the United States. He sells no cheap northern trash to his customers. His trees and plants are therefore better suited to Texas culture than those of any other establishment in the world.

Our nurseries and grounds, embracing about 65 acres in horticulture, will be freely shown to visitors every day but Sunday.

Orders for trees and plants received by mail, or through any of our authorized agents. Catalogues sent free to every applicant. For further information apply to

GILBERT UNDERDUNK, Mission Valley, Victoria Co., Texas.

\$72 a week made at home by the industrious public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to succeed. You can pay, by engaging at once. Cost, outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

SOBER WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Suffer from any ailment. Try our medicine. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

W. C. Dugger, Ag't

At J. Ward's Furniture Store,

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS

Plain English

IS HERE EXPRESSED!

OUR FREE CIRCULAR TELLS THE REST

HARRIS REMEDY CO.—Gentle—I used the Pills for directed and they completely cured me. In about one week from the time I commenced using them I began to sleep well and I continued to use all the box with constant improvement and since that time (Oct. 1893) I have felt like a new man. I truly hope that many of the sufferers will find out that you have a specific for nervous weakness and be cured by the same.

To every young, middle age or old man troubled with nervous or physical debility or impotence sealed circular is sent free. Send full address on postal card to HARRIS REMEDY CO., St. Louis, Mo. We want your address. You need our remedy. Send and be convinced of this.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

40 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

W. C. Dugger, Ag't

At J. Ward's Furniture Store,

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS

Plain English

IS HERE EXPRESSED!

OUR FREE CIRCULAR TELLS THE REST

HARRIS REMEDY CO.—Gentle—I used the Pills for directed and they completely cured me. In about one week from the time I commenced using them I began to sleep well and I continued to use all the box with constant improvement and since that time (Oct. 1893) I have felt like a new man. I truly hope that many of the sufferers will find out that you have a specific for nervous weakness and be cured by the same.

To every young, middle age or old man troubled with nervous or physical debility or impotence sealed circular is sent free. Send full address on postal card to HARRIS REMEDY CO., St. Louis, Mo. We want your address. You need our remedy. Send and be convinced of this.

Cheapest Bibles

Free Pamphlet Agents

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents: 1200 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.